



Joy in Jerusalem
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THE JERUSALEM POST

Vol. LIV, No. 16154 Sunday, March 2, 1986 • Adar 121, 5746 • Jomada Tani 21, 1406 NIS 0.62 (Eilat NIS 0.53)

Jewish veterans look back
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The Post's Abraham Rabinovich from Cairo Egyptian rebels hunted down

Egyptian Army troops were yesterday combing vast stretches of desert around Cairo to flush out mutinous security troops still at large after last week's widespread rioting. The government announced a shakeup in the top echelons of the internal security apparatus, replacing the interior minister Maj. Gen. Ahmed Rushdy, among others. (see news story, page 2)

At least 120,000 members of Egypt's central security force have been confined to their camps and disarmed.

The curfew imposed on Cairo was relaxed yesterday from 20 hours to 12 hours, but the army has not yet subdued at least two camps containing armed holdouts. A search is being conducted in the desert near Cairo for other disgruntled policemen who escaped the army roundup.

"It's far from over," said a western diplomatic source. He said there

were reports that some of the conscript policemen had donned peasant garb and escaped with weapons, into the city as well as the desert, but not in organized groups.

Another western source said that the army had declined thus far to enter a police camp at Nasser City, about 32 kilometres from Cairo, because it contained a large ammunition dump that could be detonated in any skirmishing.

The principal siege is at a police camp a few hundred metres from the Giza pyramids on the edge of Cairo which ordinarily holds 8,000 conscript policemen whose main duty is riot control. The camp, from which last week's police rampage began, has been ringed since Wednesday by tanks and crack infantry units, but the army is apparently hoping to persuade the holdouts to surrender rather than root them out by force. The siege has begun way to periodic



Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme and his wife Lisbeth after the last general election in September 1985. (AFP telephoto)

Unguarded Swedish PM slain Massive hunt for assassin of Olof Palme

STOCKHOLM. — Sweden's entire police force launched the biggest manhunt in the country's history yesterday for the assassin of Prime Minister Olof Palme, who was shot to death on Friday night as he walked unguarded with his wife Lisbeth on a downtown Stockholm street, officials said.

Sweden sealed its borders yesterday.

An anonymous caller to an international news agency in London claimed responsibility for the assassination in the name of the Holger Meins commando, a group linked to left-wing West German terrorist organizations.

The caller, speaking English with a north European accent, refused to give any reason why Palme might have been attacked. "You can check the history books for why this was carried out. I am not prepared to tell you over the phone," the man said before cutting short the call.

Two people were questioned in Stockholm and later released without further suspicions, Police Inspector Solveig Haerling told the Associated Press.

"We have no hot clues at the moment," Stockholm Police Commissioner Hans Holmer said shortly before the call was made. "We cannot exclude any form of motive, and that includes political motives."

Palme's widow, who was wounded

slightly in the attack, told police she thought the assassin resembled a man she had met somewhere, but she could not place his face. The Swedish news agency Tidningarnas Telegrambyrå reported.

The agency said the issue remained unresolved as Mrs. Palme was excused from further questioning for the day.

A group calling itself the Holger Meins commando occupied the West German Embassy in Stockholm in 1975. The terrorists, demanding the release of 26 Baader-Meinhof gang members in West Germany, shot two hostages to death and later set



Accused Nazi criminal John Demjanjuk alights from the El Al plane that brought him from the U.S. on Friday. Helping him step down is the chief police investigator, Alex Ish-Shalom. (Andre Brummann)

Demjanjuk to face court today

By BARBARA AMOUYAL and MICHAEL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporters

John Demjanjuk, the alleged Nazi war criminal, is to be taken from Ayalon prison, where he has been since arriving in Israel on Friday, to the Russian Compound police headquarters in Jerusalem this morning for an extension of his remand.

Later in the day, he is expected to be taken to the National Police Unit for Serious Crimes in Jaffa, where Deputy Commander Alex Ish-Shalom will open the interrogation of the alleged war criminal. Demjanjuk is to be questioned about his whereabouts and actions during World War II, specifically the part he played in the Treblinka concentration camp in Poland in 1942-1943.

Demjanjuk's testimony is expected to complement information contained in documents gathered over 10 years by Chief Superintendent Menahem Ruskak of the police investigating unit on Nazi crimes. Ish-Shalom, Ruskak and a team of five investigators aim to prove, at least circumstantially, that Demjanjuk

IDF-uniformed terror gang halted at border

By MENAHEM HOROWITZ and AVI HOFFMANN
Jerusalem Post Reporters

ZARIT. — An infiltration attempt by terrorists wearing Israel Defence Forces uniforms and carrying IDF-issue weapons was foiled by an IDF patrol, which stopped the infiltrators after they had succeeded in cutting the northern border fence near this settlement early yesterday morning.

The gang belonged to Nayef Hawatme's Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine. The DFLP issued a statement in Beirut identifying three members of the squad which intended taking Israeli civilians hostage.

Two terrorists were killed and an Israeli soldier was very lightly hurt during the initial clash and subsequent pursuit.

The episode began at 1.30 a.m. Saturday when a Golani patrol found the electronic fence cut and tracks indicating an infiltration on the border between the moshavim of Zarit and Shula.

While combing the area, the soldiers heard the crack of an exploding grenade, and the force commander Segen (Lieut.) Avi was scratched by shrapnel. The patrol returned the fire. Large forces were immediately called in to prevent the fleeing terrorists from escaping.

Helicopter gunships, armoured vehicles and foot patrols were dispatched across the border into the South Lebanon security zone.

Two infiltrators were found hiding in the thick underbrush of a wadi about 800 metres from the border. The terrorists opened fire and were killed in the ensuing firefight.

The terrorists were carrying IDF-issue Galil and M-16 rifles as well as an M-203 rifle-grenade launcher.

One of the soldiers involved in the clash said that the terrorists were wearing IDF uniforms over civilian work clothes — blue shirts and pants. They were wearing IDF boots and had Israeli-made food (chocolate and long-life milk), the soldier told reporters.

One of the terrorists had a knitted kipa (skullcap) in his pocket and the gang was carrying leaflets indicating that it intended taking hostages to force the Israeli authorities to bargain with them.

The use of IDF uniforms, weapons and the skullcap was obviously intended to allow them to move freely in the country once they penetrated the border.

OC Northern Command Aluf Ori Orr, who oversaw the operation

Hussein to Palestinians: change your leadership

KUWAIT (AP). — King Hussein of Jordan, reiterating his disenchantment with the Palestine Liberation Organization, told a newspaper here that the Palestinian people must replace their leadership.

In an interview with the newspaper *Al-Sayassah*, Hussein said the PLO has "lost credibility... and the Palestinians inside and outside the occupied territories will have to choose another leadership, or reconsider the entire system of their political representation."

"At the official level, there is no cooperation between Jordan and the present leadership of the PLO," the king told the paper. "We have reached a point with the PLO leaders where we cannot possibly proceed any further. There is no room for us to cooperate with those who are without credibility."

He promised to "stand by a Palestinian leadership that represents the people and appreciates the cause responsibly."

In a televised address February 20, Hussein formally announced that

Taba delegation leaving for Egypt tomorrow night

By BENNY MORRIS

The Israeli director-general delegation will leave for Egypt tomorrow night, as scheduled, for the resumption of the Taba and normalization talks, a senior government source said last night.

The senior source said that the recent disturbances in Egypt were "a purely Egyptian internal affair" and "need not have any effect or bearing on the [bilateral] talks."

On Friday, Prime Minister Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir persuaded Interior Minister Yitzhak Peretz to withdraw his objections to the construction of a new facility for the Coptic college in the Jerusalem suburb of Beit Hanina, a longstanding Egyptian normalization demand.

It is understood that the co-head of the delegation, Foreign Ministry director-general David Kimche, spoke on Friday afternoon with Egyptian charge d'affaires Mohamed Bassiouny and the two finalized the arrangements for the resumption of the talks on Tuesday morning. Egypt is interested in the resumption of the talks on schedule, in part to demonstrate that things are "back to normal" in Cairo.

Kimche yesterday firmly denied as

WHAT DO YOU DO WHEN YOU REACH THE OVERDRAFT CEILING AT YOUR BANK?



Druse apples sales to Syria 'better than sending shells'

By BENNY MORRIS
Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Israel has agreed to allow the Golan Heights Druse to export apples to Syria, and government offices are now working on solving the technical problems involved, it has been learned.

The issue was raised by Golan Druse notables during Prime Minister Peres's visit to Majdai Shams last week. There is a surplus of apples on the Israeli market and the Golan

China denies Nehamkin made visit

PEKING (AP). — The Chinese government yesterday denied a report in an Israeli weekly that Agriculture Minister Arye Nehamkin made a recent secret visit to China to promote agricultural cooperation.

"There is absolutely no such thing," said spokesman Shi Lin of the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture.

The story appeared on Friday in a regional weekly, *Tzomet Hasharon*. Nehamkin, asked about the report

'Jewish attacks caused most of Arab exodus'

Jerusalem Post Staff

More than 70 per cent of the Arab exodus from Palestine by June 1948 was caused by Jewish military attacks, according to a contemporary IDF Intelligence Branch report that has recently surfaced. The report thoroughly undermines both the official Israeli and Arab explanations of the creation of the Palestinian refugee problem.

The 24-page report, entitled "The Arab Exodus from Palestine in the Period 1/12/1947-1/6/1948" and dated June 30, 1948, is described and analysed in an essay by Benny Morris (The Jerusalem Post's diplomatic correspondent) in the latest issue of *Middle Eastern Studies*, a leading academic quarterly published in London.

The report was discovered by Morris in the private papers of the late Aharon Cohen, a leading Mapam figure. The report was produced for internal IDF consumption and was probably given to Cohen, then director of Mapam's Arab Department, by a contact in the IDF General Staff or Intelligence Branch on July 8, 1948.

Copies of the report have not

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COPENHAGEN	13	16	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	13	16	Cloudy
GENEVA	13	16	Cloudy
HELSINKI	13	16	Cloudy
HONGKONG	13	16	Cloudy
JAKARTA	13	16	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	13	16	Cloudy
LONDON	13	16	Cloudy
MADRID	13	16	Cloudy
MONTREAL	13	16	Cloudy
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OSLO	13	16	Cloudy
PARIS	13	16	Cloudy
RIO DE JANEIRO	13	16	Cloudy
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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy.

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Min-Max
Jerusalem	65	4-16	12
Golan	54	9-20	19
Nahariya	56	6-12	11
Salad	62	14-18	17
Haifa Port	58	9-22	21
Tiberias	57	9-16	15
Nazareth	55	8-19	18
Afula	55	7-15	14
Shomron	48	11-19	19
Tel Aviv	51	10-18	18
B-G Airport	51	11-23	22
Jericho	39	13-19	19
Gaza	59	13-19	19
Beersheba	42	11-19	18
Eilat	28	15-24	22

11 die in road accidents

Eleven persons were killed and 67 injured, 36 of them seriously, in traffic accidents last week. Six of the dead were pedestrians, five of them children. (Ilim)

Ya'acov Ruina buried in Galilee

Jerusalem Post Reporter
HAIFA. - Rav Turai Ya'acov Ruina, killed in August 1982, during the War of Attrition, was buried with full military honours at Kibbutz Eilon in the western Galilee on Friday. Ruina's remains, which had been missing for 18 years, were brought home last week after they were discovered in a Cairo cemetery. The funeral was attended by a large crowd of kibbutzniks and by members of the armed corps reconnaissance unit who had served with him.

His parents, Henya and Shlomo, said that while their old wound had been reopened by the discovery of their son's remains, they were nevertheless relieved that their son was at last being buried in his own kibbutz. "Now we, too, will have a grave to visit in the cemetery," they said.

The army's chief chaplain, Aluf Gad Navon, said in his eulogy that the funeral was in the tradition of the Israel Defence Forces which is not to leave behind its wounded and to see the burial of its dead in Israel. He praised the Egyptians for their assistance in bringing Ruina's remains back to his homeland.

The honour guard was comprised of armoured corps soldiers of the age Ya'acov was when he fell.

New IDF training head

Tat Aluf Yitzhak Mordecai has been named to head the IDF's Training Division and has been promoted to the rank of Aluf (Maj.-Gen.), the IDF spokesman announced.

He replaces Aluf Yossi Peled, who will be appointed to another senior army post.

APPLES

(Continued from Page One)
there are open bridges, or directly to the Syrians.

It is understood that Peres is also in favour of renewing family meetings between Golan and Syrian Druse, which were stopped by the Syrians several years ago.

The Golan Druse apparently did not formally raise with Peres the sticky problem of their high school graduates wishing to study in Damascus or elsewhere in the Arab world. Golan Druse studies in Damascus were halted by Israel several years ago on security grounds and have not been renewed. It is understood that Israel continues to oppose studies by Golan Druse in Syria and in other Arab states.

Moda'i: Receiver soon for Arab electric firm

By SHELMO MAOZ and AVI TEMKIN
The concession of the Jerusalem District Electric Company will probably not be extended, according to Finance Minister Yitzhak Moda'i. He told *The Jerusalem Post* that he believed there is no choice but to appoint a receiver soon for the East Jerusalem company.

There is little point in prolonging the concession [which expires late next year]. The company is not a producer of electricity, but only distributes it," he said. The minister added that the corporation is inefficient, employs some 2,000 workers and owes about \$11 million to the Israel Electric Corporation.

Moda'i said Jordan has refused to inject further cash into the corporation, and this makes the appointment of a receiver inevitable.

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

2,000 conscripts held after Cairo riots

CAIRO. - The 12 million Cairo residents went about their business yesterday in a 12-hour respite from a curfew imposed Wednesday after a day and night of rioting by an estimated 8,000-10,000 conscripts of the central security force.

Sources close to the government said the army's search for escaped Central Security Force mutineers was centred in desert areas west of the Great Pyramids of Giza and in wastelands southeast of the city near a prison stormed during Wednesday's riots.

The government said 36 people were killed and 321 wounded in the riots. But one Western European diplomat, who refused to be identified further, said his information from government sources indicated the death toll was much higher.

More than 2,000 conscripts have been arrested since Tuesday, but officials have imposed a news blackout on the investigation.

There was administrative, economic and diplomatic fallout as the dust began to settle after the turmoil. Maj. Gen. Zaki Badr, newly appointed Interior Minister, announced a shakeup involving nine senior police officers in his ministry. The reorganization consisted of transfers to different posts.

Two assistant ministers and a director-general, all major generals responsible for the central security force, were moved to less important posts. So was an assistant minister in charge of the state security service, comparable to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the U.S.

The Interior Ministry is in charge of internal security nationwide. The 120,000-strong central security force was its enforcement arm, guarding key installations and maintaining order, before up to one-third of its troops in the Cairo area went on their rampage.

The government said the original mutineers were spurred into riot by a "false rumour" that their three-year tours were being extended involuntarily by one year.

Badr was sworn in by President Hosni Mubarak on Friday. He replaced Maj. Gen. Ahmed Rushdy, who resigned, taking responsibility for the mutiny that caused Mubarak to order the army to take over security in the greater Cairo area on Wednesday.

Badr told reporters that no incidents occurred yesterday "anywhere in the country" and that loyalist security forces "began performing their functions on the streets of

Cairo yesterday in coordination with the armed forces."

On the diplomatic front, officials said the security situation forced postponement of two official visits by western leaders - Austrian Chancellor Fred Sinowatz, who was to have arrived Saturday, and King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden, originally scheduled to come on March 10.

The riots, in which five hotels and 20 tourist facilities in the pyramids area were destroyed by fire or smashed up, are exacting a heavy economic toll, too.

Tourism Minister Foad Soltau estimated damage to the tourist facilities at about 100 million pounds (\$75 million). He said this represents only "direct losses" in terms of physical damage.

"Indirect losses are much higher because these tourist installations were making somewhere between 250,000 and 500,000 dollars daily and employed an estimated 9,000 workers," he told the state-owned Middle East News Agency.

He said tourist companies "made some cancellations" after the riots, compounding the woes of a bad season caused by Egypt-related ship and plane hijackings last fall.



Egyptian soldiers take cover behind a wall at the destroyed Jolie Ville Hotel near the pyramids on Friday, after coming under fire from security police mutineers. (AFP telephoto)

'A blow against Sweden's open society'

STOCKHOLM (Reuters). - The murder of Prime Minister Olof Palme has brutally shattered Sweden's confidence in its immunity from political violence.

Deputy Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson, who took over as caretaker premier after the assassination called the shooting "A blow against Sweden's open society."

Neutral Sweden, which under Palme became a haven for refugees from violence from all over the world, had been largely spared the terror attacks which plagued other countries in the 1970s and 1980s.

Swedish politicians of all parties displayed an open, informal and accessible style to match the country's non-political consensus politics.

Palme was a familiar figure on the short walk between his office and his nearby flat in Stockholm's Old Town. Clutching a bundle of papers or even the family laundry and

accompanied, if at all, by family members and colleagues.

On official business Palme rode in a bullet-proof car with two policemen, but off duty he often dismissed them to visit restaurants, theatres and the cinema.

"He just wanted to feel like any normal citizen of Stockholm," Social Democratic party secretary Bo Torsson said.

Upon Palme's return to office in 1982 after six years in opposition, police insisted on bullet-proof glass in his office windows. Aides joked that the only danger was from his opponents in parliament, the only building overlooking the cabinet office.

Sven-Ake Hjarimalh, head of the security police, said Palme objected strenuously when bodyguards were first assigned to him several years ago, consenting only when evidence of concrete threats was produced.

The murder had extra shock value in a country which has not fought a war since 1815 and has a crime rate well below that of comparable countries.

The overwhelming reaction of ordinary Swedes was numb shock that such a thing could happen in their country.

Asked if the killing spelt the death-knell for Sweden's hitherto relaxed style for political leaders, which some foreign diplomats say bordered on complacency, the security chief replied: "You can never eliminate all risks, but uninterrupted protection is a situation you can be forced into."

Asked in one of his last interviews if he still thought Sweden was the best country in the world, Palme said he did. But added: "What worries me most is the growth of violence and the influence of imported American TV and film violence."

DEMJANJUK

(Continued from Page One)

juk, Ukrainian-born one-time Red Army soldier and former U.S. citizen, is, in fact, "Ivan the Terrible" - the man accused of gassing nearly one million Jews to death.

Demjanjuk's trial is to be held in the small auditorium at Binyanei Ha'uma in Jerusalem, it has been learned.

Demjanjuk is expected to be charged under Section 1 of the 1950 Nazi and Nazi Collaboration Law, which deals with crimes against the Jewish people and humanity, and with war crimes. If proven guilty, Demjanjuk could face death by hanging. However, Justice Ministry officials stress that under the law Demjanjuk could get off with 10 years of life imprisonment.

Demjanjuk arrived in Israel at 11.10 Friday morning on El Al flight 004 from New York. The 747 landed at Ben-Gurion Airport and taxied to an out-of-the-way runway.

Wearing a brown suit, open-necked white shirt and dark-rimmed glasses, Demjanjuk was escorted, handcuffed, by U.S. marshals down a ramp from the airplane's right door. His escorts removed the handcuffs and promptly handed him over to Israeli police officers, who snapped an Israeli pair on his wrists.

"John Demjanjuk, you are arrested on suspicion of offences according to the law bringing Nazis to justice. You have the right to remain silent. Anything you say can be used as evidence against you," Ish-Shalom said to the suspect in Hebrew. The words were translated into English, Demjanjuk remained impassive and continued down the stairs.

Before being handed over to Israeli police, Demjanjuk stopped one of the marshals he was handcuffed to and reportedly asked permission to kiss

the earth. The officer conferred with his partner behind him before rejecting the request.

Most of the passengers on the El Al flight from New York were not informed that a man who was allegedly one of the cruellest war criminals of the Nazi era was sitting in the airplane's business class section. Among the few who did know of Demjanjuk's presence was Jewish Agency chairman, Arye Dulzin, and other Jewish Agency officials on the plane.

At Ayalon Prison, Dr. Ya'acov Zeigelboim head of the Prisons Service medical division, prepared the prisoner for examination. Chief Superintendent Rusak handed Deputy Commissioner Shalom Rosilio the document given him by the U.S. marshals outlining the terms of Demjanjuk's arrest. Rosilio then opened a personal file on Demjanjuk labelled "Crimes against Humanity #1699."

Prisons Service personnel described Demjanjuk on Friday as alert, calm and very polite. "He wasn't in the least bit agitated and nothing we did seemed to affect him," said Prisons Service Spokesman Shimon Malka.

After Zeigelboim declared 66-year-old Demjanjuk "very strong and quite healthy," the prisoner was led through four iron-barred doors to his 3 x 4 metre high-security cell.

TERROR GANG

(Continued from Page One)

against the terrorists, praised the unit that blocked the infiltration saying that it had prevented a serious attack on civilians.

As soon as the infiltration attempt was discovered the northern border was put on a state of high alert, with armed guards protecting the border settlements. The alert was lifted later in the morning.

A number of terrorists were killed five months ago in an infiltration attempt in the same area and another try was foiled 2½ months ago.

In Beirut, a statement by the Democratic Front said "The Group of Martyr Arabi Assaf" had fought a seven-hour battle with Israeli forces near the settlement of Ma'alot after detaining several Israelis.

The statement, delivered to international news agencies, was accompanied by a copy of a note written in Arabic which the terrorists apparently carried. It was addressed to the Israeli command.

"We now hold a number of your citizens...we demand the release of our comrades who have been in Israeli jails for years," the letter said.

Copies of photographs of the three terrorists involved identified them as Farouk al-Ali, 20, Mohammed Obeid, 19, and Mousa Abu-Assam, 23.

Moshav Zarit members end protest

ZARIT. - Members of this northern border settlement swiftly ended the demonstrative protest campaign they recently adopted, following yesterday morning's infiltration attempt by terrorists.

As soon as a state of high alert was declared on the northern border following the attempted infil-

tration, the men of Zarit rushed to collect their weapons from the armoury where they had deposited them and, together with other border settlers, took up defensive positions round the moshav.

They also lit the perimeter lights, which had been switched off as part of their protest.

The Swedish Embassy in Israel announces with deep regret that the Prime Minister of Sweden, Mr. Olof Palme, has been assassinated.

A book of condolences will be open at the Embassy, Asia House, 4 Weizmann Street, Tel Aviv, on March 2, 3, 4 and 5, between 10 a.m. and 12 noon.

On the thirtieth day after the passing of

Prof. Dr. RAYA RACHEL HIRSCH
Widow of Prof. Dr. Willy Hirsch

the unveiling of the tombstone and a memorial service will be held on Monday, March 10, 1986, at 4.00 p.m., at the Old Cemetery, Hof Hacamel, Haifa. We will meet at the main gate at 3.45 p.m.

The Bereaved Family and Friends

The Officers, Board of Directors, and Members of Beth Jacob Congregation extend sincere condolences to

Rabbi and Mrs. Simon Dolgin

on the loss of their daughter

MARCIA SLOMIANSKY

May the family be comforted amongst the mourners of Zion and Jerusalem.

Thirty days have passed since the death of the head of our family

LASZLO SZAMOSI

A memorial service will be held on Tuesday, March 4, 1986 (23 Adar A, 5746) at 4 p.m. at the Old Cemetery, main entrance, Hof Hacamel, Haifa. We thank all those who shared our grief.

The Family

At the end of the Shloshim of our dear husband and father

YA'ACOV BRILLEMAN

(of Holland)

there will be a graveside memorial service and unveiling of the tombstone at the Har Hazetim cemetery, plot B (opposite the petrol station) on Sunday, March 2, 1986 (Adar A 21, 5746), at 3.00 p.m. Transportation will be available from Binyanei Ha'uma at 2.30 p.m.

The Family

סדרה מן האשל

Jewish veterans look back from both sides

By MOSHE KOHN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Jewish soldier is "that soldier who fights to no purpose and for no cause on all of the world's battlefields, fights against a side that is not his sworn enemy and for a side that is not his bosom friend."

This characterization of one feature of Jewish homelessness, in which Jews faced each other from opposite sides of battlefields, is given by one of the heroes in *Kaor Yehel*, Yehuda Ya'ari's epic novel of East European Jewry during World War I and the Third Aliya War followed.

Even World War II, in which there was no doubt about the existence of a "sworn enemy," had its Ya'ari-style "Jewish soldiers."

One and a half million Jews, about 10 per cent of the world's Jews at the time, served in the various armies in that war. More than 500 of them, about 250 from abroad, gathered in Jerusalem last week for the Fourth World Assembly of Jewish War Veterans.

At one of the assembly events, I noticed two men and a woman clustered together, somewhat apart from the others. The official tags they wore showed that they are from Finland.

In December 1939, the Soviet Union invaded Finland, launching a war that lasted till September 1944. So when Germany invaded the Soviet Union in June 1941, bringing the latter into World War II on the side of the Allies, Finland found that it was fighting on the same side of the battle as the Wehrmacht in fighting the Red Army. But it was never in a state of war with the Allies as a whole.

One of the men — "J. Nemes" says his tag — wears nine medals across the front of his jacket. Yosef Aharon — "that is how I am called to the Tora" — or Jussi (his Finnish name) Nemes (abridged from Nemeschansky by his father), 68, was an infantry second lieutenant fresh out of officers' training school when the war broke out. He rose to the rank of captain in the infantry by the war's end.

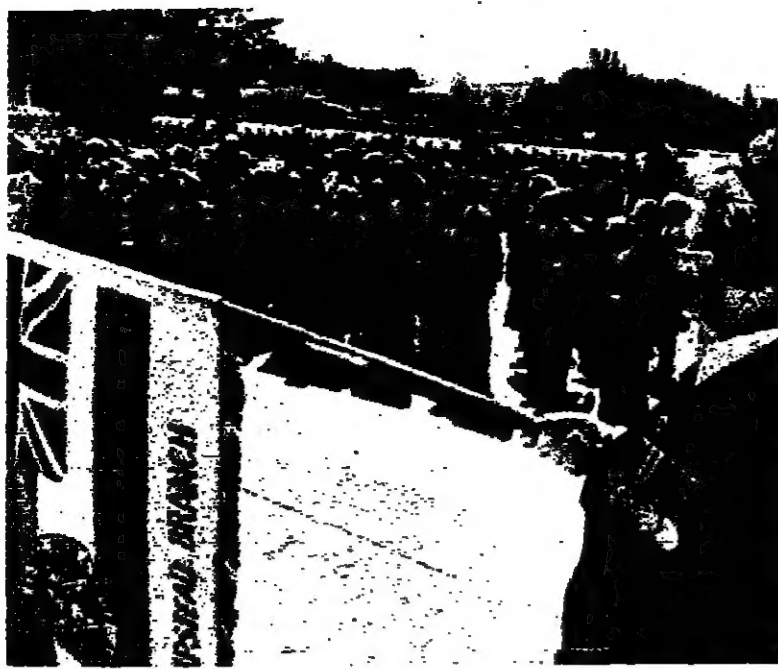
On the eastern front, Nemes recalls, "I saw the tragedy of the Russian Jews." Red Army Jewish prisoners of war were abused by non-Jewish fellow Russian POWs, who also stole their food rations. So Nemes got permission from his division commander to take the Jews out of their compounds regularly to feed them. He was also permitted to invite them to the Pesach *Sederim* he organized for the division's 25 Jewish soldiers.

More than 600 of Finland's approximately 2,000 Jews served in the war, and 28 were killed.

Nemes says that when Nazi Germany asked Finland's president, Marshal Mannerheim, to surrender the country's Jews, he told them, "I have no Jews, I have only Finns," and the Germans never raised the matter again.

Nemes lives in the capital, Helsinki. But he was born in Turku, ancient Finland's capital, and is the third generation of his family in the country.

Till Finland achieved independence in 1917, its Swedish Lutheran-influenced law forbade non-Christians to settle there. But under Tsar Nicholas II, Jews who had



The 160 members of the Association of Jewish Ex-Servicemen and Women from Britain (AJEX), the largest delegation at the Jewish war veterans assembly, gather at the British Commonwealth War Cemetery on Mt. Scopus on Friday.

served in the army for 25 years were permitted to settle in the area where they had served. Nemes's grandfather was a "cantorist" (Jews impressed as boys into forced service of 25 years in the Tsarist army) who served in Finland. "So my *zayde* (grandfather in Yiddish) founded the Jewish community in Turku."

During our conversation, Nemes alternated frequently and freely between English, Yiddish and Hebrew, which he spoke almost as fluently as I presume he speaks Finnish and Russian.

He said his father, who owned a carpentry factory and a textile plant, "was a Finnish patriot, and he did his duty for his country" fighting against the Russians for independence in 1917. "And he was also a Zionist patriot."

He took part in the famous Helsinki (Helsinki) conference in 1906, was the founder and first president of the Zionist Organization of Finland, and participated in the dedication of the Hebrew University in 1925 after having first visited this country three years earlier.

"*Sei a mensch*" (Yiddish for "Be a decent, upright human being"), my father would always tell us," Nemes recalls. "And my mother would say: 'Better that people should envy you than that they should feel sorry for you.'"

"Yes," he continued, "my father did his duty for Finland and for the Jewish people, and so have his children." One of Nemes's brothers was killed in the war against Russia. Another brother has been living since 1932 in Haifa, where he was a commander in the pre-state Hagana underground. Nemes's daughter and all of his sister's children live in Israel.

And he himself, owner of two boat factories, remains active in Jewish affairs in general and Zionist affairs in particular. "I have, lost count of the number of times I have visited Israel," he said.

In the foyer, two men stand talking excitedly in Russian. One wears a Canadian war veterans uniform. He is Joseph Rivash, 73, from Mon-

treau. The other man, whose tag identifies him as an Israeli, is bedecked with about a dozen Soviet decorations.

During a lull in their conversation, I ask with the excitement was all about. The Israeli starts answering me in Hebrew, and I ask whether we should not speak Yiddish or English, for Rivash's benefit. The latter assures us that he understands, and speaks Hebrew quite well, having attended a Hebrew high school in his native Vilna.

The Israeli is Yona Degen, 61, of Ramat Gan, who came here 8½ years ago from Kiev with his wife and son. In the course of a casual conversation, it transpired that the two had met nearly 42 years ago in Vilna.

Degen, then a lieutenant, was the commander of the Red Army tank squad (of three tanks) that led the liberation of the Lithuanian capital early in July 1944. The partisans came out of the woods. "Much to my surprise," Degen recalls, "I heard them speaking Yiddish. 'Rivash recalls, 'We had heard that there was a young Jewish tank commander.' He remembers having spoken then to that young lieutenant; Degen remembers the partisans as a group."

They spoke in Yiddish when they met that Vilna liberation day, and this week they reminisced in Russian and Hebrew in Jerusalem.

When the war broke out, Rivash, now in the real-estate business, was a lawyer in charge of the Vilna Chamber of Commerce's Baltic-Scandinavian desk.

He passed the war years in several small ghettos, in one of which he was secretary of the *Judenrat* (Jewish community council), a position he used to sabotage German plans, and as a member of several partisan units in the forests. After the liberation, he was an NKVD, (the forerunner of the KGB) lieutenant for a short while, then resigned and was permitted to repatriate himself to Poland (to which Lithuania had belonged when he was born). From there he and his new wife went in December 1946 to Munich, where he founded

support him. The camps were built in Poland because it solved problems of transport," he said. "Hitler was concerned about Western opinion."

Polish newspapers featured opinion pieces by prominent Polish thinkers in response to the film. One professor gave what he considered an "objective" analysis of the Polish "Jewish question," and wrote that the Jews had been the chosen people before killing Jesus. "A Jewish storekeeper doesn't relate to a Pole as he relates to another Jew, with whom he feels solidarity," continued the professor.

Yet he concluded his article with a call for reconciliation with the Jews. "We must forgive and ask for forgiveness," he wrote.

In response to his article, another writer, under the headline "I refuse to forgive," disagreed that the Poles were to blame for the murder of the Jews. "The film is anti-church and not anti-Pole," said the writer. "It was the Catholic church that turned the Jew into Satan and created organized anti-Semitism."

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הכרזה מן האל

and directed the war-crimes section of the Central Committee of Liberated Jews in Germany till they went to Canada exactly three years later.

In Munich, he and his staff of two assistants investigated and produced evidence on nearly 3,000 Nazi war criminals. Of these, he says, about half were either tried and sentenced in Germany or extradited to the countries in which they had committed their crimes.

There are two notable prosecutions and convictions he helped to bring about. One was that of the German intelligence officer Martin Weiss, who was directly involved in the murder of 30,000 Jews in Vilna. The second involved the 25 directors and senior officials of the German Hagan munitions concern, which had exploited the forced labour of some 25,000 Jews in Poland and had been responsible for the death of at least 3,000 of them.

He tells the story of his wartime exploits and his activity in Munich in his book, *Resistance and Revenge: 1939-1949*.

Degen, an orthopedic surgeon, says that his tank squad was one of 11 such units comprising the Red Army's "tank Kamikaze brigade," whose task it was to open breaches in the German lines "regardless of the cost."

Born in Mogilev-Podolsk, Ukraine, in 1925, he volunteered for the army a few days after the Germans invaded the Soviet Union on June 21, 1941. He promptly saw action on the Ukrainian front and then in the northern Caucasus, where he was wounded for the first of several times.

He was then sent to tank officers school, which he completed with distinction, and was assigned to the suicide brigade. When the war ended, he was participating in the campaign in East Prussia. He recalls that the full-scale attack on Königsberg (Kaliningrad) took place in April. But his squad had made forays into the region already in January, when — by his tank driver's account — they destroyed exactly 100 German army vehicles containing officers. His brigade commander had recommended him for the country's highest military decoration, Hero of the Soviet Union. "They didn't give me that," he says with a shrug. "I don't know why." But the 14 decorations he did receive were the next highest — the Red Flag Medal and the Order of the Homeland War.

He had met Jussi Nemes at a previous meeting of Jewish war veterans in London, and was "delighted" to meet him again and to learn about how Finland's Jewish soldiers had helped to ease the plight of their "enemy" brothers in the Red Army.

Degen, who had been a Communist Party member in his youth, was permitted to leave for Israel with his wife and son shortly after he applied. He learned Hebrew only since coming to Israel.

He says: "I gave my good years, my energy and much of my blood for the Soviet Union. My son [who also came to Israel] is a physicist. I don't know exactly what he is engaged in, — he is secretive — but I have a general idea. And I am very, very pleased to think that he is doing what has to be done in the place where a Jew ought to be doing it."

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Unprecedented level of anti-Semitism at UN

UNITED NATIONS (JTA). — Israel charged Thursday that anti-Semitic and anti-Israeli slanders in the U.N. has reached unprecedented levels.

In a letter to Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, Israel's ambassador to the UN, Binyamin Netanyahu, listed anti-Semitic statements made by delegates during the General Assembly from September to December 1985. The statements ranged from name-calling to racial and religious incitement, he wrote.

Netanyahu cited Iran's October 6 condemnation of Israel as "the cancerous Zionist entity," and the PLO's referring to Israel as the "Zionist monster."

A new trend to deny or minimize the Holocaust was also evident in the last General Assembly, the Israeli envoy charged, recalling that Syria referred to the "so-called Holocaust" on October 29, and Kuwait, a day later, spoke of "so-called anti-Semitism."

Iran went further and asserted on

November 1 that the Jews of Europe were sent to the concentration camps by the Zionists, Netanyahu said. The PLO, the ambassador continued, even called the Israeli premier on October 16 a "neo-Nazi" and "a collaborator with the Nazis."

Jerry Lewis adds from London: Britain's Chief Rabbi Sir Immanuel Jakobovits has strongly criticized last week's address by Pope John Paul II, in which he quoted from the Gospels to emphasize the alleged role and responsibility of the Jews in the condemnation and crucifixion of Jesus.

The pope's homily, delivered at a parish church in Rome last Sunday, effectively endorsed what experts in the field of Christian-Jewish dialogue call the "theology of appropriation," or "substitution." The Pope reaffirmed the concept of the Roman Catholic church as the "new Israel," replacing "old" Israel, or the Jews. The theology of appropriation defines the role of biblical Israel as merely one of preparation for Christianity.



Binyamin Netanyahu (AFP)

Jakobovits said the pope's words "are bound to revive memories of religious anti-Semitism, which we, as Jews, had hoped would be permanently behind us." In expressing regret that the pope had used phrases such as "the sin committed by the Israelites in refusing Jesus," Jakobovits said, many Jews would regard the pope's views as "retrograde and hurtful."

Bir Zeit lecturer Sari Nusseibeh:

'Most West Bankers support Arafat'

IN PERSON
BENNY MORRIS

Most West Bankers refuse to criticize PLO leader Yasser Arafat, not because they fear terrorist attack, or are mindlessly stubborn, but "because they agree with what he says and does," says Dr. Sari Nusseibeh.

Nusseibeh, a lecturer in medieval Muslim philosophy at Bir Zeit University, was speaking about the rupture between Jordan's King Hussein and Arafat over the latter's refusal to accept the American terms for PLO participation in Middle East peace talks. "In fact, I would ask for more than he's asked" from the U.S. as a quid pro quo for PLO acceptance of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and renunciation of terrorism, says Nusseibeh.

"Arafat wants, in return, American recognition of the Palestinian right to self-determination within a confederal framework with Jordan. I would insist on self-determination without any qualification," he says. "No Palestinian can give up the claim to the right of sovereignty. And my claim is not restricted to the central mountains [of Palestine] but encompasses the whole of the country."

The Oxford and Harvard-educated Nusseibeh, son of former Jordanian defence minister Anwar Nusseibeh (who is currently chairman of the Jerusalem District Electricity Company in East Jerusalem), believes he expresses the views of most of the generation that matured under the Israeli military occupa-

tion. He is soft spoken and has a great deal of time. His thinking is not linear; his mind is full of alternatives. The missed boat is of no consequence; boats are in endless supply. He feels the Palestinians have time and believes that Arafat, too, tends to this long view.

Whether Israel annexes the territories or just occupies them is of no great moment, Nusseibeh feels. Perhaps annexation would be better, as it would speed up the process of Israel turning into a middle Eastern South Africa, which would be a stage on the road to a binational or secular state, he says. The solution to the Jewish-Palestinian national clash must be either a single secular Palestinian state or a territorial compromise, meaning two states dividing the land. Realities of power may ultimately determine the nature of the solution.

Nusseibeh prefers the second solution, and believes that Arafat has also come around to accepting it. "Indeed, the majority of Palestinians and our leadership accept this now. They recognize the Jews as a nation with a claim to self-determination (admittedly after long denying this claim). But there is a

lack of symmetry. The Jews, like Golda," continue to deny Palestinian nationhood, he says. The continuing blanket rejection of the PLO as a possible partner for negotiations, says Nusseibeh, is a cover, possibly unconscious, for this rejection of Palestinian nationhood. That is also why Israel demonizes Arafat.

The situation now is that Hussein is trying to "finalize his divorce from the PLO and to drive a wedge between the Palestinian people and its leaders." At the same time, Peres is pushing autonomy, through which he hopes to reduce the mounting pressure and frustration in the territories, which make them so unpleasant to govern. Peres thus also hopes to halt the annexation process and to create an alternative leadership to the PLO.

Nusseibeh believes that there are enough West Bank leaders who will agree to accept the relaxation of Israeli controls and an easier life in the territories to fill the slots which will be offered by Israel (as mayors, staff officers, regional governors, etc.).

But Nusseibeh doesn't believe that autonomy will work. It will not lead to a Palestinian state but rather "to the next stage of annexation." The process will not halt at some comfortable half-way house. Israel will find the territories increasingly more difficult to swallow and increasingly more difficult to disgorge, seems to be his message.

Congressman sorry for 'little Jew' remark

WASHINGTON (AP). — U.S. Congressman Robert Dornan yesterday apologized for his description of a Soviet news commentator during a U.S. House floor speech as "a betraying little Jew."

The California Republican told a news conference Friday that he had not intended the remark to be anti-Semitic and that he actually meant to call the commentator "a little turncoat."

Dornan repeated his contention, originally stated Thursday during his

speech, that ABC Television should have identified Radio Moscow commentator Vladimir Posner as "a paid Soviet propagandist" when he commented on President Reagan's defence policy speech last week.

Dornan said he continued to regard Posner, who is Jewish, as a "traitor" to Soviet Jews for allegedly supporting Moscow's anti-Semitic policies.

"I am very much hurt if I brought hurt to anyone because of that mistake," Dornan said.

More rape, murder than before in Negev

By LIORA MORIEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — There was a 130 per cent increase in the number of rapes committed in the Negev and a marked increase in the number of other serious crimes — murder, arson, and drug trafficking — in 1985. The largest increase in all crimes, 45 per cent, was in Eilat. Ofakim's police had the best record for capturing those criminals it sought for the few crimes committed in the town.

'Shoah' stirs controversy in Polish media

By JOEL REBIBO
For The Jerusalem Post

The "Jewish question" is back on the agenda in Poland as a result of the recent showing there of Claude Lanzmann's 9½-hour epic *Shoah*.

"The film stirred great controversy in the media," Prof. Arthur Sandauer, a noted Polish author and lecturer, said in a lecture at Yad Vashem last week. "People are again saying that Jews are not patriotic Poles and that they supported the Red Army when they invaded eastern Poland. But I prefer that they say these things openly than keep them under the carpet."

Sandauer is credited with convincing the Polish authorities to allow the film to be screened last November in Poland. He was sent to Paris to review the film for Polish newspapers after protesting that officials were lambasting the film as being anti-Polish without having seen it.

Sandauer, a Holocaust survivor himself, was deeply moved by the film, but took issue with Lanzmann's treatment of Righteous Gentiles ("they weren't featured prominently enough"), his depiction of Warsaw during the uprising (unrealistically gay), and the impression that Hitler located the death camps in Poland because he thought the Poles would

support him. The camps were built in Poland because it solved problems of transport," he said. "Hitler was concerned about Western opinion."

Polish newspapers featured opinion pieces by prominent Polish thinkers in response to the film. One professor gave what he considered an "objective" analysis of the Polish "Jewish question," and wrote that the Jews had been the chosen people before killing Jesus. "A Jewish storekeeper doesn't relate to a Pole as he relates to another Jew, with whom he feels solidarity," continued the professor.

Yet he concluded his article with a call for reconciliation with the Jews. "We must forgive and ask for forgiveness," he wrote.

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Oxfam blocks Jewish bid to send vaccine to Burkina Faso

NEW YORK (JTA). — An attempt by the American Jewish World Service (AJWS) organization to send some \$150,000 worth of scarce meningitis vaccine to Burkina Faso two months ago was thwarted by Oxfam UK which refused to accept the medical supplies for distribution in the West African nation, it was learned here last week. Instead, the medical supplies were sent by AJWS to Nepal.

Oxfam UK apparently refused the vaccine out of fear that the govern-

ment of Burkina Faso would prevent its distribution because it had come from a Jewish relief organization.

Derek Warren, press officer for Oxfam UK, said the decision to reject the vaccine was taken on a local level by the relief organization's representative in Ouagadougou, the capital of Burkina Faso (formerly Upper Volta). There was fear that the origin of the vaccine would lead to its being impounded, Warren said.

If it was impounded at the airport,

it would be no good at the time of release, Warren said in a telephone interview from Oxford, England. The vaccine must be kept refrigerated, he said.

Burkina Faso does not maintain diplomatic relations with Israel.

Both Oxfam UK and AJWS officials indicated they hoped the incident would not sour relations between the organizations. "Oxfam UK is very sorry for the way the situation was handled," Warren said.

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Association of Americans & Canadians in Israel

San Francisco Hometown Group
JCF San Francisco — Israel Office

welcome

MAYOR DIANNE FEINSTEIN

to Israel

THE ISRAEL LAND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that the 32nd ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held on Monday, March 24, 1986, at 3.00 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Company's Office, 14 Hillel Street, Jerusalem.

AGENDA

1. To approve the financial reports of the Company, as at June 30, 1985, and the Directors' Report.
2. To elect directors.
3. To appoint auditors and fix their fees.
4. To consider any other business that may be transacted at an annual general meeting.

By order of the Board
(—) (signed)
D.L. Shenhav, Advocate
Company Secretary

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• Red Sea Corals (30,40,50 ag.)
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Jewish veterans look back from both sides

By MOSHE KOHN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Jewish soldier is "that soldier who fights to no purpose and for no cause on all of the world's battlefronts, fights against a side that is not his sworn enemy and for a side that is not his bosom friend."

This characterization of one feature of Jewish homelessness, in which Jews faced each other from opposite sides of battlefields, is given by one of the heroes in *Kaor Yafel*, Yehuda Ya'ari's epic novel of East European Jewry during World War I and the Third Aliya, that followed.

Even World War II, in which there was no doubt about the existence of a "sworn enemy," had its Ya'ari-style "Jewish soldiers."

One and a half million Jews, about 10 per cent of the world's Jews at the time, served in the various armies in that war. More than 500 of them, about 250 from abroad, gathered in Jerusalem last week for the Fourth World Assembly of Jewish War Veterans.

At one of the assembly events, I noticed two men and a woman clustered together, somewhat apart from the others. The official tags they wore showed that they are from Finland.

In December 1939, the Soviet Union invaded Finland, launching a war that lasted till September 1944. So when Germany invaded the Soviet Union in June 1941, bringing the latter into World War II on the side of the Allies, Finland found that it was fighting on the same side of the battle as the Wehrmacht in fighting the Red Army. But it was never in a state of war with the Allies as a whole.

One of the men — "J. Nemes" says his tag — wears nine medals across the front of his jacket. Yosef Aharon — "that is how I am called to the Torah" — or Jussi (his Finnish name) Nemes (abridged from Nemeskowsky by his father), 68, was an infantry second lieutenant fresh out of officers' training school when the war broke out. He rose to the rank of captain in the infantry by the war's end.

On the eastern front, Nemes recalls, "I saw the tragedy of the Russian Jews." Red Army Jewish prisoners of war were abused by non-Jewish fellow Russian POWs, who also stole their food rations. So Nemes got permission from his division commander to take the Jews out of their compounds regularly to feed them. He was also permitted to invite them to the Pesach *Sederim* he organized for the division's 25 Jewish soldiers.

More than 600 of Finland's approximately 2,000 Jews served in the war, and 28 were killed.

Nemes says that when Nazi Germany attacked Finland's president, Marshal Mannerheim, to surrender the country's Jews, he told them, "I have no Jews, I have only Finns," and the Germans never raised the matter again.

Nemes lives in the capital, Helsinki. But he was born in Turku, ancient Finland's capital, and is the third generation of his family in the country.

Till Finland achieved independence in 1917, its Swedish Lutheran-influenced law forbade non-Christians to settle there. But under Tsar Nicholas II, Jews who had



The 160 members of the Association of Jewish Ex-Servicemen and Women from Britain (AJES), the largest delegation at the Jewish war veterans assembly, gather at the British Commonwealth War Cemetery on Mt. Scopus on Friday.

(Rahamim Israel)

served in the army for 25 years were permitted to settle in the area where they had served. Nemes's grandfather was a "cantonist" (Jews impressed as boys into forced service of 25 years in the Tsarist army) who served in Finland. "So my *zayde* (grandfather in Yiddish) founded the Jewish community in Turku."

During our conversation, Nemes alternated frequently and freely between English, Yiddish and Hebrew, which he spoke almost as fluently as I presume he speaks Finnish and Russian.

He said his father, who owned a carpentry factory and a textile plant, "was a Finnish patriot, and he did his duty for his country" fighting against the Russians for independence in 1917. "And he was also a Zionist patriot." He took part in the famous Helsinki (Helsingfors) conference in 1906, was the founder and first president of the Zionist Organization of Finland, and participated in the dedication of the Hebrew University in 1925 after having first visited this country three years earlier.

"*Sei a menich*" (Yiddish for "Be a decent, upright human being"), my father would always tell us," Nemes recalls. "And my mother would say: 'Better that people should envy you than that they should feel sorry for you.'"

"Yes," he continued, "my father did his duty for Finland and for the Jewish people, and so have his children." One of Nemes's brothers was killed in the war against Russia. Another brother has been living since 1932 in Haifa, where he was a commander in the pre-state Hagana underground. Nemes's daughter and all of his sister's children live in Israel.

And he himself, owner of two boat factories, remains active in Jewish affairs in general and Zionist affairs in particular. "I have, lost count of the number of times I have visited Israel," he said.

In the foyer, two men stand talking excitedly in Russian. One wears a Canadian war veterans uniform. He is Joseph Riwash, 73, from Mon-

treil. The other man, whose tag identifies him as an Israeli, is bedecked with about a dozen Soviet decorations.

During a lull in their conversation, I ask with the excitement was all about. The Israeli starts answering me in Hebrew, and I ask whether we should not speak Yiddish or English, for Riwash's benefit. The latter assures us that he understands, and speaks Hebrew quite well, having attended a Hebrew high school in his native Vilna.

The Israeli is Yona Degen, 61, of Ramat Gan, who came here 8½ years ago from Kiev with his wife and son. In the course of a casual conversation, it transpired that the two had met nearly 42 years ago in Vilna.

Degen, then a lieutenant, was the commander of the Red Army tank squad (of three tanks) that led the liberation of the Lithuanian capital early in July 1944. The partisans came out of the woods. "Much to my surprise," Degen recalls, "I heard them speaking Yiddish. Riwash recalls, 'We had heard that there was a young Jewish tank commander.'"

He remembers having spoken then to that young lieutenant; Degen remembers the partisans as a group.

They spoke in Yiddish when they met that Vilna liberation day, and this week they reminisced in Russian and Hebrew in Jerusalem.

When the war broke out, Riwash, now in the real-estate business, was a lawyer in charge of the Vilna Chamber of Commerce's Baltic-Scandinavian desk.

He passed the war years in several small ghettos, in one of which he was secretary of the *Judenrat* (Jewish community council), a position he used to sabotage German plans, and as a member of several partisan units in the forests. After the liberation, he was an NKVD, (the forerunner of the KGB) lieutenant for a short while, then resigned and was permitted to repatriate himself to Poland (to which Lithuania had belonged when he was born). From there he and his new wife went in December 1946 to Munich, where he founded

and directed the war-crimes section of the Central Committee of Liberated Jews in Germany till they went to Canada exactly three years later.

In Munich, he and his staff of two assistants investigated and produced evidence on nearly 3,000 Nazi war criminals. Of these, he says, about half were either tried and sentenced in Germany or extradited to the countries in which they had committed their crimes.

There are two notable prosecutions and convictions he helped to bring about. One was that of the German intelligence officer Martin Weiss, who was directly involved in the murder of 30,000 Jews in Vilna. The second involved the 25 directors and senior officials of the German Hasag munitions concern, which had exploited the forced labour of some 25,000 Jews in Poland and had been responsible for the death of at least 3,000 of them.

He tells the story of his wartime exploits and his activity in Munich in his book, *Resistance and Revenge: 1939-1949*.

Degen, an orthopedic surgeon, says that his tank squad was one of 11 such units comprising the Red Army's "tank kamikaze brigade." Whose task it was to open breaches in the German lines "regardless of the cost."

Born in Mogilev-Podolsk, Ukraine, in 1925, he volunteered for the army a few days after the Germans invaded the Soviet Union on June 21, 1941. He promptly saw action on the Ukrainian front and then in the northern Caucasus, where he was wounded for the first of several times.

He was then sent to tank officers school, which he completed with distinction, and was assigned to the suicide brigade. When the war ended, he was participating in the campaign in East Prussia. He recalls that the full-scale attack on Koenigsberg (Kaliningrad) took place in April. But his squad had made forays into the region already in January, when — by his tank driver's account — they destroyed exactly 100 German army vehicles containing officers. His brigade commander had recommended him for the country's highest military decoration, Hero of the Soviet Union. "They didn't give me that," he says with a shrug. "I don't know why." But the 14 decorations he did receive were the next highest — the Red Flag Medal and the Order of the Homeland War.

He had met Jussi Nemes at a previous meeting of Jewish war veterans in London, and was "delighted" to meet him again and to learn about how Finland's Jewish soldiers had helped to ease the plight of their "enemy" brothers in the Red Army.

Degen, who had been a Communist Party member in his youth, was permitted to leave for Israel with his wife and son shortly after he applied. He learned Hebrew only since coming to Israel.

He says: "I gave my good years, my energy and much of my blood for the Soviet Union. My son [who also came to Israel] is a physicist. I don't know exactly what he is engaged in, — he is secretive — but I have a general idea. And I am very, very pleased to think that he is doing what has to be done in the place where a Jew ought to be doing it."

'Unprecedented level of anti-Semitism at UN'

UNITED NATIONS (JTA). — Israel charged Thursday that anti-Semitic and anti-Israel slanders in the U.N. has reached unprecedented levels.

In a letter to Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, Israel's ambassador to the UN, Binyamin Netanyahu, listed anti-Semitic statements made by delegates during the General Assembly from September to December 1985. The statements ranged from name-calling to racial and religious incitement, he wrote.

Netanyahu cited Iran's October 6 condemnation of Israel as "the cancerous Zionist entity," and the PLO's referring to Israel as the "Zionist monster."

A new trend to deny or minimize the Holocaust was also evident in the last General Assembly, the Israeli envoy charged, recalling that Syria referred to the "so-called Holocaust" on October 29, and Kuwait, a day later, spoke of "so-called anti-Semitism."

Iran went further and asserted on

November 1 that the Jews of Europe were sent to the concentration camps by the Zionists, Netanyahu said. The PLO, the ambassador continued, even called the Israeli premier on October 16 a "neo-Nazi" and "a collaborator with the Nazis."

Jerry Lewis adds from London. Britain's Chief Rabbi Sir Immanuel Jakobovits has strongly criticized last week's address by Pope John Paul II, in which he quoted from the Gospels to emphasize the alleged role and responsibility of the Jews in the condemnation and crucifixion of Jesus.

The pope's homily, delivered at a parish church in Rome last Sunday, effectively endorsed what experts in the field of Christian-Jewish dialogue call the "theology of appropriation," or "substitution." The Pope reaffirmed the concept of the Roman Catholic church as the "new Israel," replacing "old" Israel, or the Jews. The theology of appropriation defines the role of biblical Israel as merely one of preparation for Christianity.



Binyamin Netanyahu (AFP)

Jakobovits said the pope's words "are bound to revive memories of religious anti-Semitism, which we, as Jews, had hoped would be permanently behind us." In expressing regret that the pope had used phrases such as "the sin committed by the Israelites in refusing Jesus," Jakobovits said, many Jews would regard the pope's views as "retrograde and hurtful."

Bir Zeit lecturer Sari Nusseibeh:

'Most West Bankers support Arafat'



Most West Bankers refuse to criticize PLO leader Yasser Arafat, not because they fear terrorist attack, or are mindlessly stubborn, but "because they agree with what he says and does," says Dr. Sari Nusseibeh.

Nusseibeh, a lecturer in medieval Moslem philosophy at Bir Zeit University, was speaking about the rupture between Jordan's King Hussein and Arafat over the latter's refusal to accept the American terms for PLO participation in Middle East peace talks. "In fact, I would ask for more than he's asked" from the U.S. as a quid pro quo for PLO acceptance of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and renunciation of terrorism, says Nusseibeh.

"Arafat wants, in return, American recognition of the Palestinian right to self-determination within a confederal framework with Jordan. I would insist on self-determination without any qualification," he says. "No Palestinian can give up the claim to the right of sovereignty. And my claim is not restricted to the central mountains [of Palestine] but encompasses the whole of the country."

The Oxford and Harvard-educated Nusseibeh, son of former Jordanian defense minister Anwar Nusseibeh (who is currently chairman of the Jerusalem District Electricity Company in East Jerusalem), believes he expresses the views of most of the generation that matured under the Israeli military occupa-

tion. He is soft spoken and has a great deal of time. His thinking is not linear; his mind is full of alternatives. The missed boat is of no consequence; boats are in endless supply. He feels the Palestinians have time and believes that Arafat, too, tends to this long view.

Whether Israel annexes the territories or just occupies them is of no great moment, Nusseibeh feels. Perhaps annexation would be better, as it would speed up the process of Israel turning into a middle Eastern South Africa, which would be a stage on the road to a binational or secular state, he says. The solution to the Jewish-Palestinian national clash must be either a single secular Palestinian state or a territorial compromise, meaning two states dividing the land. Realities of power may ultimately determine the nature of the solution.

Nusseibeh prefers the second solution, and believes that Arafat has also come around to accepting it. "Indeed, the majority of Palestinians and our leadership accept this now. They recognize the Jews as a nation with a claim to self-determination (admittedly after long denying this claim). But there is a

lack of symmetry. The Jews, like Golda," continue to deny Palestinian nationhood, he says. The continuing blanket rejection of the PLO as a possible partner for negotiations, says Nusseibeh, is a cover, possibly unconscious, for this rejection of Palestinian nationhood. That is also why Israel demonizes Arafat.

The situation now is that Hussein is trying to "finalize his divorce from the PLO and to drive a wedge between the Palestinian people and its leaders." At the same time, Peres is pushing autonomy, through which he hopes to reduce the mounting pressure and frustration in the territories, which make them so unpleasant to govern. Peres thus also hopes to halt the annexation process and to create an alternative leadership to the PLO.

Nusseibeh believes that there are enough West Bank leaders who will agree to accept the relaxation of Israeli controls and an easier life in the territories to fill the slots which will be offered by Israel (as mayors, staff officers, regional governors, etc.).

But Nusseibeh doesn't believe that autonomy will work. It will not lead to a Palestinian state but rather "to the next stage of annexation." The process will not halt at some comfortable half-way house. Israel will find the territories increasingly more difficult to swallow and increasingly more difficult to disgorge, seems to be his message.

Congressman sorry for 'little Jew' remark

WASHINGTON (AP). — U.S. Congressman Robert Dornan yesterday apologized for his description of a Soviet news commentator during a U.S. House floor speech as "a betraying little Jew."

The California Republican told a news conference Friday that he had not intended the remark to be anti-Semitic and that he actually meant to call the commentator "a little turncoat."

Dornan repeated his contention, originally stated Thursday during his

speech, that ABC Television should have identified Vladimir Posner as "a paid Soviet propagandist" when he commented on President Reagan's defense policy speech last week.

Dornan said he continued to regard Posner, who is Jewish, as a "traitor" to Soviet Jews for allegedly supporting Moscow's anti-Semitic policies.

"I am very much hurt if I brought hurt to anyone because of that mistake," Dornan said.

More rape, murder than before in Negev

By LIORA MORIEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — There was a 130 per cent increase in the number of rapes committed in the Negev and a marked increase in the number of other serious crimes — murder, arson, and drug trafficking — in 1985. The largest increase in all crimes, 45 per cent, was in Ellat. Ofakim's police had the best record for capturing these criminals it sought for the few crimes committed in the town.

'Shoah' stirs controversy in Polish media

By JOEL REBIBO
For The Jerusalem Post

The "Jewish question" is back on the agenda in Poland as a result of the recent showing there of Claude Lanzmann's 9½-hour epic *Shoah*.

"The film stirred great controversy in the media," Prof. Arthur Sandauer, a noted Polish author and lecturer, said in a lecture at Yad Vashem last week. "People are again saying that Jews are not patriotic Poles and that they supported the Red Army when they invaded eastern Poland. But I prefer that they say these things openly than keep them under the carpet."

Sandauer is credited with convincing the Polish authorities to allow the film to be screened last November in Poland. He was sent to Paris to review the film for Polish newspapers after protesting that officials were lambasting the film as being anti-Polish without having seen it.

Sandauer, a Holocaust survivor himself, was deeply moved by the film, but took issue with Lanzmann's treatment of Righteous Gentiles ("they weren't featured prominently enough"), his depiction of Warsaw during the uprising (unrealistically gay), and the impression that Hitler located the death camps in Poland because he thought the Poles would

support him. "The camps were built in Poland because it solved problems of transport," he said. "Hitler was concerned about Western opinion."

Polish newspapers featured opinion pieces by prominent Polish thinkers in response to the film. One professor gave what he considered an "objective" analysis of the Polish "Jewish question," and wrote that the Jews had been the chosen people before killing Jesus. "A Jewish storekeeper doesn't relate to a Pole as he relates to another Jew, with whom he feels solidarity," continued the professor.

Yet he concluded his article with a

call for reconciliation with the Jews. "We must forgive and ask for forgiveness," he wrote.

In response to his article, another writer, under the headline "I refuse to forgive," disagreed that the Poles were to blame for the murder of the Jews. "The film is anti-church and not anti-Pole," said the writer. "It was the Catholic church that turned the Jew into Satan and created organized anti-Semitism."

The public debate involved only the older generation who had lived through the Holocaust. According to Sandauer, the younger generation knows little about the Holocaust or Jews.

Oxfam blocks Jewish bid to send vaccine to Burkina Faso

NEW YORK (JTA). — An attempt by the American Jewish World Service (AJWS) organization to send some \$150,000 worth of scarce meningitis vaccine to Burkina Faso two months ago was thwarted by Oxfam UK which refused to accept the medical supplies for distribution in the West African nation, it was learned here last week. Instead, the medical supplies were sent by AJWS to Nepal.

Oxfam UK apparently refused the vaccine out of fear that the govern-

ment of Burkina Faso would prevent its distribution because it had come from a Jewish relief organization.

Derek Warren, press officer for Oxfam UK, said the decision to reject the vaccine was taken on a local level by the relief organization's representative in Ouagadougou, the capital of Burkina Faso (formerly Upper Volta). There was fear that the origin of the vaccine would lead to its being impounded, Warren said.

If it was impounded at the airport,

it would be no good at the time of release, Warren said in a telephone interview from Oxford, England. The vaccine must be kept refrigerated, he said.

Burkina Faso does not maintain diplomatic relations with Israel.

Both Oxfam UK and AJWS officials indicated they hoped the incident would not sour relations between the organizations. "Oxfam UK is very sorry for the way the situation was handled," Warren said.

Laurence Simon, president of AJWS, wrote to Frank Judd, director of Oxfam UK, protesting over the incident which he described as "scandalous."

Simon also discussed the incident with Leandre Bassole, the Burkina Faso ambassador to the UN. According to Simon, the ambassador said that his government's differences with Israel have no bearing on the acceptance of humanitarian aid provided by an American Jewish relief organization.

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welcome

MAYOR DIANNE FEINSTEIN
to Israel

THE ISRAELI LAND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that the 32nd ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held on Monday, March 24, 1986, at 3.00 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Company's Office, 14 Hillel Street, Jerusalem.

AGENDA

1. To approve the financial reports of the Company, as at June 30, 1985, and the Directors' Report.
2. To elect directors.
3. To appoint auditors and fix their fees.
4. To consider any other business that may be transacted at an annual general meeting.

By order of the Board
(—) (signed)
D.L. Shenhav, Advocate
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One social worker of the study day had only questions, not answers. If the parents are convinced to take the child home, what then? Are there services available in the community - particularly for those parents in outlying areas? Will the doctor treat

"For instance, getting parents, by whatever means, to take the child home is good for the system because there is no room in institutions and institutional care is expensive. Foster families are hard to find and the child's own parents are the easiest solution for the agencies involved. But is this always the best solution for the child?"

Parents who institutionalize their children can make a final break if they wish, the workers pointed out, by not coming to visit and not taking further interest — but foster placement is “less final.”

"Unfortunately, there are people in hospitals who help parents evade the problem by whispering to them unofficially that they can abandon the kid or by presenting retardation as nothing but a disaster. I'm not saying it's a good thing, and I admit that I wouldn't want it to happen to me again, but since it has happened I think the solution is to see it as a challenge and an opportunity and to help the child maximize potential and lead the best life possible."

Today is edited by Joanna Yehiel.

Delegates, who meet every three years as the policy-making international council on legislation, re-

Slump in oil price is blessing to Europeans

Supersol management believes that within this period the market

consumption rose by 5.8 per cent. Most of this rise came in basic foods, on which profit margins are very low, so that this trend helped squeeze profits.

The president of West Germany's Bundesbank, Dr. Karl Otto Pöhl (seated) who is on a visit here, prepares to peer into an electronic microscope during a call at Tel Aviv University last week. He's receiving explanations from University Rector Prof. Yehuda Ben-El-Mechaieq.

The minister warned that if the problem were not dealt with immediately, the rift between diaspora Jewry and Israel would grow, to the

Some rabbis, visiting here after an absence of several years, said the hotel services had improved enormously.

Bonn's exports to Arab nations fell 5.7 percent to 23.3 billion marks (\$10.6b) as oil producers among

price war was triggered early last year when the government freed

February, the adjusted adult jobless rate – the best guide to employment trends – rose by 4,800, to a record total of 3,210,000 people out of

By region, the unemployment rate varied from a low of 10.3 per cent in London and Southeast England, to 21.7 per cent in British-ruled Northern Ireland.

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TED LURIE, Editor 1974-1975; LEA BEN DOR, EDITORIAL OFFICES AND
ADMINISTRATION The Jerusalem Post Building, Romema, Jerusalem P.O. Box 81
(91000) Telephone 551616, Telex 26121, TEL AVIV 11 Rehov Carlebach, P.O. Box 20126
(91001) Telephone 24222, HAIFA 16 Rehov Nordau, Hadar Haemmet, P.O. Box 4810
(31047) Telephone 645444, Published daily, except Saturday, in Jerusalem, Israel by The
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Olof Palme

IT IS TRAGIC irony that Olof Palme, the man who devoted so much of his life to the cause of peace, should have met his untimely death at the hands of an assassin. The bullets which shattered Stockholm's winter night calm on Friday, killing Sweden's dynamic, youthful and internationally prominent prime minister, also shattered the traditional peace and calm of Europe's Nordic countries.

For the circumstances under which Olof Palme found his tragic death were so characteristic of the informal modesty with which political leaders in Europe's north rule their nations. Having dismissed his security guards on the eve of a weekend, the Swedish prime minister was walking home with his wife late in the evening after attending a film premiere in the heart of Stockholm when the murderer carried out his dastardly act.

Although he often adhered to controversial ideas, Palme enjoyed wide respect, both at home and abroad, and was not known to have any enemies. Whether someone from a lunatic fringe, from the left or from the right, or a mentally deranged person treacherously killed the man who had become the symbol of Sweden's traditional neutrality and its modern welfare state society, the open, Nordic democracies will not be the same after Palme's death.

As a bright, young law student from an upper-class Stockholm family, Olof Palme soon caught the attention of Sweden's long time prime minister and leader of the Social Democratic Party, Tage Erlander, who literally groomed the young Socialist as his successor for the top position of the Swedish nation. Known at the time as an "improbable Socialist," because of his family background, Palme opted for the egalitarian welfare state which Sweden's Social Democrats were committed to, after having attended one year of college in the U.S.

His advent to power in 1969 was unique in more than one way. Only 42 years old, Palme, at the time, became Europe's youngest prime minister, after his leader and mentor, Tage Erlander, decided to step down at the age of 67, having held office for 23 years. Thus, Palme had literally come up from the ranks, first as Social Democratic Youth League leader, then as Erlander's private secretary, member of parliament, minister of communications and minister of education, before being elevated to the premiership.

His political career witnessed ups and downs. In 1976 Olof Palme was driven into opposition, breaking 44 years of uninterrupted rule of Sweden's Social Democrats. Having failed once more in the 1979 elections, he finally bounced back three years later, returning to power in 1982.

His brand of Socialism was both doctrinaire and pragmatic and his open criticism of American policy reached its peak during the Vietnam war. While leader of the opposition, Palme was appointed special UN envoy at an early stage of the Iraq-Iran war, trying to put an end to the bloodshed. Less than two years later he had to admit the failure of his mission.

Olof Palme's attitude towards Israel was ambivalent. As a traditional Social Democrat he had high regard for the achievements of Israel's Labour movement, but he became increasingly critical of Israel's policies in the administered territories and particularly during the war in Lebanon. At times, his wrath did not spare Israel's Labour Party, but he nevertheless maintained special personal relations with its leader Shimon Peres.

Having tried in vain to persuade Yasser Arafat that the PLO must recognize Israel in order to find a solution for the Palestinian problem, Palme was later reported to show some more understanding for some of Israel's positions. In his view, the PLO's refusal to recognize Israel was a useless position which only strengthened Israel's hardliners.

With Olof Palme's tragic death the western world has lost one of its most outstanding leaders who knew how to rule with an unusual gift of conviction, culture and intellect.

MASSIVE HUNT

(Continued from Page One)

sson to succeed Palme as party chairman and head of the next Swedish government.

The choice of Carlsson, until now a largely colourless technocrat, has to be endorsed by the Swedish Parliament and this could delay his formal appointment as Prime Minister until mid-March.

A description of Palme's killer was sent to all Swedish police and border authorities and broadcast on Sweden's national television.

It said police were looking for a man 30 to 45 years old, 170 to 180cm. tall, wearing a cap with earflaps folded up and a blue insulated jacket of car-coat length.

"Nothing points to there being more than one assailant," police commissioner Holmer said.

King Carl Gustaf, who broke off a skiing trip in northern Sweden and returned to Stockholm, said Palme's death was "a difficult shock for me and my family."

Theatres cancelled performances and television and radio recast their programmes, the radio playing sombre music, the television eliminating light programmes.

Swedes from all levels of society, including political adversaries of Palme, gathered in long lines outside Government House to pay homage in condolence books and silent, sad crowds gathered at the murder site where a large blood stain still coloured the sidewalk.

Carlsson said Palme was not guarded by security police at the time he was shot because "he wanted an occasional private sector...he wanted to be able to go the cinema by himself."

Bystanders and Palme's wife, who was slightly injured by a bullet, tried to help him as he lay on the sidewalk after the shooting. A taxi driver called for an ambulance and alerted police.

His wife at his side, Palme was rushed to the Central Sabbatsberg Hospital where he died on the operating table, hospital sources said. He was pronounced dead at 12:06 a.m. yesterday.

Carlsson declined to speculate on a motive for the killing, the first slaying of a Swedish head of state or government since King Gustavus III was killed at an opera masked ball in 1792. (AP, Reuters)

Never too late to try Nazis

Israel must take leadership role in prosecutions

PAUL KORDA

dragged her to the police station and shot her.

In August 1985, Koziy, facing deportation proceedings, left the U.S. for Costa Rica, where his lawyers boasted that no charges could be brought against him.

THUS KOZIY'S "punishment" for his participation in Nazi atrocities against Ukrainian Jews is now complete. He has been forced to move his tropical residence a few hundred miles to the south.

For its part, the U.S. did everything it legally could. There is no U.S. law under which Mr. Koziy could have been prosecuted for war crimes. Only two countries could have tried and punished him - the USSR where the crimes were committed, and Israel, whose jurisdiction is derived from its unique historical and demographic status. (West Germany has refused to prosecute accused war criminals who were not German nationals during World War II.)

The U.S. was not about to hand Koziy over to the Soviets (assuming, of course, that the Soviets were willing to take him). The OSI is already facing a welter of charges, mainly from U.S.-based East European emigrant groups, that it is a "dupe of the KGB." Additionally, the OSI was not overly impressed by the Soviet Union's claim of the fairness of its judicial system.

That left only Israel. But Israel, by all public accounts, was not the least bit interested. At no time did the long arm of Jewish law reach out to grab this accused killer of Jews and bring him to justice before a Jewish court.

TO DISMISS Bohdan Koziy's case as an unfortunate, isolated incident of Israeli oversight would be a mistake. Apart from Adolf Eichmann,

Israel has not brought to justice a single Nazi war criminal.

The fate of fugitive Nazis and their close collaborators in just one of the countries in which they found safe haven, the U.S., bears grim testimony to the charge of Israeli indifference, the extradition of Demjanjuk to this country notwithstanding.

If Koziy was, as some critics of the OSI have argued, a "mere foot soldier" in the Nazi plan for a world dominated by an Aryan master-race, Andrija Artukovich was surely at least a colonel. Indeed, as the interior and justice minister of the Nazi puppet state of Croatia, Artukovich was deservedly dubbed the "Eichmann of the Balkans." (Eichmann was in fact a colonel.)

In 1948, using an alias, Artukovich entered the U.S. His true identity, however, soon came to the attention of both officials and the public through sensational media coverage.

By 1951, Yugoslavia, which had incorporated Croatia, sought Artukovich's extradition, accusing him of master-minding the killings of more than 200,000 men, women and children, 37,000 of them Jews. Yet for nearly 40 years he lived an affluent California life-style in the comfort of his beachfront home, surrounded by a large family.

This month, Artukovich was finally extradited to Yugoslavia but because he is now 86, blind, and senile, the chances are slim that he will ever be tried and punished.

The major reason for the U.S.'s obscene delay in sending Artukovich to Yugoslavia was its cold-war reluctance to cooperate with Yugoslavia's communist regime. Despite this, and despite the fact that Artukovich could have been brought to trial in Israel with relative ease, Israel did nothing. All you are likely

to get if you mention the name Artukovich at the Israeli Justice Ministry is a wide yawn.

THE LIST of Nazis and their collaborators who have been forced to leave the U.S. includes several others. Their fate, however, differs from that of Artukovich in that there is practically no chance that they will be charged, let alone tried and punished, for their wartime deeds. Some recent examples are:

Arthur L.H. Rudolph; German-born scientist; from 1943 to 1945 production manager in charge of slave labourers who built the German V-2 rocket at an underground factory attached to the Dora-Nordhausen concentration camp. Conditions were so appalling that even Albert Speer, Hitler's economic minister, described them as barbarous. Out of a labour force of 60,000, 20,000-30,000 were killed. Rudolf attended the slow hanging before the rest of the workers of 12 prisoners accused of sabotage. To West Germany in 1984; no charges pending.

Archbishop Valerian Trifa; head of the Rumanian Orthodox Church in America. A prominent figure in the violent, fascist, anti-Semitic Rumanian Iron Guard; editor of an anti-Semitic newspaper that advocated the persecution of Jews; made pro-Nazi speeches and helped direct a lethal pogrom against Jews in Bucharest in 1941. To Portugal in 1984; no charges pending.

John Avdey; regional mayor of Stolpe in Nazi-occupied Byelorussia. Participated in the persecution of unnamed Jewish and Polish civilians and in the registration of Jews for internment under inhumane conditions in ghettos. To West Germany in 1984; no charges pending.

Bringing John Demjanjuk to Israel to stand trial is an example that justice, while it may be delayed, should not be denied. While it has been denied in the cases of Bohdan Koziy, Andrija Artukovich and others, there is still some time left for the Justice Ministry to bring dozens of Nazi war criminals to justice before a Jewish court.

Time is now of the essence. Twenty-five years from Eichmann to Demjanjuk is inexcusably too long. And trying only Demjanjuk is not enough.

The writer is a former deputy state attorney in the International Section of the Ministry of Justice.

Kach - can it poison the politics of the country?

GIDEON RAFAEL

FIFTY YEARS ago to the day the Reichstag went up in flames. In a few hours, the repository of German democracy became a burnt out shell, and a macabre warning sign heralding the gathering Nazi firestorm. It raged with inexorable fury and methodical madness from the burning of the parliament through the fires of world war to the incinerators of the death camps. When it was finally extinguished by the allied armies, the cinders of Hitler's inferno covered Europe's blood-soaked soil.

On March 5, 1933, one week after the Reichstag fire, the last elections under the Weimar constitution and the first under the Nazi regime took place. By that time, the constitution had lost its force as the exemplary bill of democratic freedoms and human liberties conceived by the founding fathers of the Weimar Republic. It had been severely mutilated by the assault of the anti-democratic forces from the extreme right and left which dominated the streets, unrestrained by the forces of the law. By 1932, the Nazi flood had spilled over from the streets into the parliament, where Hitler's party had become the strongest faction.

Unable to govern by parliamentary majority, swiftly changing governments ruled the country by emergency decrees. Their concern was not to stem the Nazi tide but to protect the privileges of a minority coalition of clerical, military and industrial vested interests. While the streets were teeming with violence, politicians were running impotently in the corridors of power, professing their fear of Hitler's ascent while plotting its arrival.

The Weimar Republic did not col-

lapse under the blow of a sudden coup d'etat. It died slowly, in stages, all of them "constitutional," including Hitler's appointment as Chancellor of the Reich by Fieldmarshall von Hindenburg who at the time was as senile as the Republic he was presiding over was fragile.

Six months before Hitler seized power, Chancellor von Papen, the sinister grave-digger of the Republic, administered the blow that felled German democracy for 12 years. In July 1932, he deposed the Prussian government, which had been the central pillar of the Weimar Republic. An army detail of a lieutenant and a dozen men arrested the social democratic ministers, among them the minister of police who had proclaimed that he would "only yield to force" but refrained from using the legal forces of law at his disposal for the protection of democracy.

The National Socialist Party, then at the crest of its popular strength, had attained but 37 per cent of the national vote. But the 63 per cent of the German people who had voted against Hitler "were much too divided and short-sighted to combine against a common danger which they must have known would overwhelm them unless they united, however temporarily, to stamp it out," concludes William Shirer convincingly in his standard work: *The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich*.

His assessment of the reasons for the lack of republican resistance to the imminent peril are worth pondering: "Fourteen years of sharing political power in the Republic, of making all the compromises that were necessary to maintain coalition

governments, had sapped the strength of the Social Democrats until the party had become little more than an opportunist pressure organization, determined to bargain for concessions for trade unions on which their strength largely rested.... Now at the dawn of the third decade (of the Weimar Republic) they were a tired, defeatist party, dominated by old, well-meaning but mostly mediocre men: Loyal to the Republic they were to the last, but in the end too confused, too timid to take the great risks which alone could have preserved it."

THE CROOKED countenances of Kahane's cohorts remind us of the contorted faces of the Nazi hate-mongers. Their foul-mouthed rhetoric emulates the Nazis' verbal filth. Rabbi Heschel, one of the wisest teachers of our generation, warned us of the power of the tongue: "It is a sharper weapon than the sword.... The Holocaust did not begin with building crematoria; it began with uttering evil words, it began with defamation."

Kahane's invocation of the Lord of Israel as the commander of his wretched hosts, even if condoned by religious politicians, is an obscenity crying to heaven. His political programme of race laws and expulsion is a page taken from Hitler's *Mein Kampf*.

It is too easy a proposition to dismiss Kahane and his followers as a lunatic fringe. Of course they are mad. But their madness is dangerous in the Israeli arena, because it can become contagious. Kahane's ranks may swell. His murky reservoir is composed of the worshippers of vio-

lence, the underprivileged who feel elevated by his appeal to the lowest instincts and the short-tempered who seek instant solutions to complex problems.

The threat of Kach is not that it can ever come to power but that it can poison the politics of the country and corrupt the moral standards of the nation. While the public abhors Kahane's slogans and demagogues, his concepts could imperceptibly penetrate into the lifeblood of our politics, making the unspeakable pronounceable and the unthinkable practicable for politicians kladred in spirit and objectives.

But it does not suffice to be attentive to evil. What we have to do is devise a strategy to eradicate it. Too much intellectual preoccupation is of no use.

Stodious research into the ideological ramifications of Kach and the mental make-up of its insane founding godfather is a mere waste of time and effort. The publication of irrelevant findings is grist for Kahane's mills.

What we need is not more scholarly knowledge about the abomination but more concerted action to quarantine it. We know that it prospers so long as it is allowed to abuse undisturbed the freedom of our democratic society and enjoy the protection of its law.

The sight of Kahane and his henchmen being escorted by a police platoon through the midst of angry protesters evokes sombre memories. Throngs of good-natured youth, interspersed with wistful looking adults, had massed in front of Binyanei Ha'uma. "Kahane shall not pass" they shouted in unison.

Juozas Kisieliatis; accused of assisting the Nazis in the persecution of Jews while he served in the Schutzmannschaft, a military battalion in his native Lithuania. To Canada in 1985; no charges pending. MANY ISRAELIS feel that we do not need the "spectacle" of a Nazi war crime trial. Such a trial, it is claimed, would open the old painful wounds of many Holocaust survivors. It would be an extremely costly burden and we already have too many Holocaust memorials, films, and newspaper articles. Let the countries where the crimes were committed be responsible for punishing the guilty.

The problem is, as the above cases demonstrate, that other countries have done a miserably poor job. Many have literally gotten away with murder.

The Jewish state must bear a major responsibility for punishing the perpetrators of the Holocaust, because they waged a genocidal war against the Jewish people, slaughtering one-third of its members, at a time when there was no Jewish state to defend Jews. In the years since, the denial that the events occurred has become increasingly frequent.

We must not shrink from our historic responsibility because future generations will judge us not only by what we did but also by what we failed to do.

Bringing John Demjanjuk to Israel to stand trial is an example that justice, while it may be delayed, should not be denied. While it has been denied in the cases of Bohdan Koziy, Andrija Artukovich and others, there is still some time left for the Justice Ministry to bring dozens of Nazi war criminals to justice before a Jewish court.

Time is now of the essence. Twenty-five years from Eichmann to Demjanjuk is inexcusably too long. And trying only Demjanjuk is not enough.

The writer is a former deputy state attorney in the International Section of the Ministry of Justice.

They tried to bar his way but were driven back by baton-wielding, mounted police. They yielded, he passed. And inside the hall, dedicated to Zionist deliberation, he celebrated his pagan rites.

There are a number of ways to deal with the aberration of Kahane. One can give it the silent treatment of contempt, not because shame deters it but denial of publicity hurls it. But the sound of strident aggressiveness normally drowns out the voice of quiet reasonableness.

One can outlaw it. Such democratic self-defence is long overdue. The Knesset, as the guardian of the nation's democratic vocation, cannot shirk any longer its duty of enacting effective legislation, instead of contenting itself with pious and evasive exhortations. It owes it to Israeli democracy and Jewish dignity.

One can bar Kahaneism from the street and public places by popular resistance. Vocal exertions alone will not drive it away. A human wall of non-violent but steadfast resisters can make the slogan "Kahane shall not pass" an irresistible reality; a wall that stands firm even if confronted by baton-wielding, mounted police. It is unthinkable that the political authority responsible for the police would permit it to trample down non-violent defenders of Israel's democracy.

Kahanism must be met by all three responses: thunderous silence, vigorous law enforcement and valiant popular resistance. Vigour, valour and vigilance will make the villainy of Kahanism a short-lived, weird experience of political and moral aberration. 1986 is not 1933. After all, we have learned a lesson. Haven't we?

The writer is a former director-general of the Foreign Ministry.

READERS' LETTERS

IPO PRAYERS AT AUSCHWITZ
To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - I refer to Lea Chayen's letter of February 25 and I wish to state that the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra will not be performing a concert at Auschwitz with the framework of its forthcoming concert tour of Poland. It is clearly unthinkable that such a thing could ever take place. Unfortunately, Mrs. Chayen has been misled by incorrect information that was published in The Jerusalem Post on February 14. It is natural for Jews who visit

Poland to honour the memory of the victims of the Holocaust. And it is quite natural for the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, as a representative cultural institution of Israel, to want to go to Auschwitz to memorialize the victims in "Kaddish" and in "Psalm" by Ben-Haim. This is being carried out with the approval of Yad Vashem, Jerusalem.

ELCHANAN BREGMAN
IPO Board of Management
Tel Aviv.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - It is with astonishment and shame that I read of the debate in Israel over whether or not a Mormon University will be permitted in Jerusalem. I am an American citizen of Jewish parentage and have helped raise funds for Israel over many years. It was my conviction that I was participating in the building of a society that remembered its bitter past and that would hold high the standards of brotherhood and tolerance.

For Israel now to deny another creed its university is to repudiate everything we ever believed. If the Mormons can convert Israelis, we had better look into ourselves and our faith.

For me, the principle of religious freedom is so fundamental that, if the Mormons are forbidden to build their institution, I could never again offer my support to Israel.

CHARLES M. SHAPP
Ass't. Supt. of Schools, N.Y.C.
Marbella, Spain. (retired)

THE BENEFITS OF RECYCLING

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - I enjoyed the recent article on recycling by Martha Meisels. Shortly before coming on aliya in 1984, a recycling programme went into effect in New York State. In this programme, aluminum cans and plastic bottles were returned to special bins and counters in supermarkets where they were redeemed for the deposit of five cents each. Consumers, children and adults who wanted to earn some money were our collecting cans and bottles and

returning them for the deposit, and incidentally removing a large amount of unsightly litter from the streets.

I would like to suggest a similar programme here in Israel to also include glass containers and paper. Besides the economic benefit of saving hard currency by a reduction of imports, think how much cleaner our streets, fields and nature reserves would be.

RUTH SILBERSTEIN
Kfar Sava.

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